

XI. TRIBAL PROGRAM

Overview

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides States and Tribes with unprecedented flexibility to design welfare programs to meet the particular needs of families in moving from welfare to work and self-sufficiency.

The 330-plus federally recognized American Indian Tribes in the contiguous 48 States and 13 Alaska entities -- the 12 Alaska Native Regional Nonprofit Associations and the Metlakatla Indian Community of the Annette Islands Reserve -- are designated by the statute as eligible to administer the Tribal TANF (TTANF) program. The number of Tribal TANF grantees has steadily increased since the first three Tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of September 30, 2001, 34 Tribal TANF plans covering 172 Tribes and Alaska Native villages had been approved. All programs covered by these plans are fully operational. Twenty-seven of the approved plans involve individual Tribes and seven are multi-Tribal TANF operations. Of the seven multi-Tribal TANF grantees, three are inter-Tribal consortia of Tribes in southern California, three are Alaska Native Regional Nonprofit Associations, and one is in the State of Washington. Some Tribes also operate NEW programs either independently or in conjunction with their TANF programs. A complete list of TANF programs and NEW programs, with grant amounts, is shown in table 11:1.

In addition to the creation of TANF, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) replaced the former Tribal Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program with the Native Employment Works (NEW) program. The Tribal JOBS Program ended on June 30, 1997. The NEW Program began on July 1, 1997. Funds are appropriated for operation of the NEW Program for FY 1997 through FY 2002. By law, only federally-recognized Tribes and Alaska Native organizations that operated a Tribal JOBS program in FY 1995 are eligible for NEW funding. Seventy-eight Indian Tribes, Alaska Native organizations, and Tribal consortia were eligible to operate NEW programs during the 1999-2000 NEW program year (July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000). Each of the eligible Tribes operated a program.

Under NEW, Tribes are allowed to use funds for the purpose of operating a program to make work activities available to the population and service area or areas as specified by the Tribe. The NEW program provides funding for Tribes and inter-Tribal consortia to design and administer Tribal work activities that meet the unique employment and training needs of their populations, while allowing States or Tribes to provide other TANF services.

Tribes that administer their own TANF or NEW programs have an unprecedented amount of flexibility to design their programs, define who will be eligible, establish what benefits and services will be available, and develop their own strategies for achieving program goals, including how to help recipients move off of welfare and become self-sufficient. PRWORA also provided Tribes with expanded child care funding and broader authority to administer the child support enforcement program.

Additionally, Tribes can enter into new partnerships with States to ensure that Tribal families receive the support services necessary to become self-sufficient. At the Federal, State, Tribal and community level, existing relationships are being enhanced and new relationships are being forged. Early findings of research conducted by the Washington University School of Social Work and funded by DHHS indicate that "communication, coordination, and collaboration among Tribes, between Tribes and States, and between Tribes and the Federal government have increased."

Indian families that are not served by Tribal TANF programs continue to be served by State TANF programs. Those families served by State TANF programs are subject to the same requirements and are eligible for the same services that the State elects for its population at large.

About 35,000 American Indian families were served by State governments in FY 2000, down from about 40,000 in FY 1999. By September 2001, Tribal TANF programs were serving approximately 17,000 families.

In several States, American Indians continue to constitute a large percentage of the TANF caseload. According to available data, in FY 1999 the percentage of TANF adults who are American Indians was 79.4 percent in South Dakota, 57.5 percent in North Dakota, 46.3 percent in Montana, and 38 percent in Alaska.

Final Rules Governing Tribal Welfare Programs

In February 2000, DHHS published final regulations governing key provisions of the Tribal TANF program. The effective date of this final rule was June 19, 2000.

The Tribal TANF regulations provide Tribes and Tribal consortia with a clear and balanced set of rules for complying with the law's performance goals of moving families into work, time limiting assistance, and promoting parental responsibility. They cover requirements relating to use of funds, program elements, accountability, and data collecting and reporting. Consistent with the statute, the final rules provide Tribes with flexibility to consider such factors as economic conditions and resources available to the Tribe in determining work requirements. They also provide for a process of negotiation with DHHS in establishing time limits on assistance.

In developing their TANF plans, Tribes may design a program to fit their own needs, while taking into consideration such factors as economic conditions, geography, Tribal infrastructure, social and cultural characteristics, and specialized service requirements. Tribes may define such

elements of the program as the service area and population (all Indian families within the service area or solely the enrolled members of the Tribe), time limits, benefits, the definition of "family," eligibility criteria, and allowable work activities.

Tribes can also receive direct Federal funding through the NEW program to develop and run welfare-to-work activities that meet the unique employment and training needs of their population, while allowing States to provide other TANF services. These work activities include job search, placement, work experience, on-the-job-training, job creation, and economic development activities. Supportive and job retention services may also be provided.

Current DHHS-Supported Studies of Tribal TANF and NEW Programs

DHHS is currently supporting three major studies of the Tribal TANF and NEW programs.

Welfare-to-work: Monitoring the Impact of Welfare Reform on American Indian Families with Children

- The Washington University School of Social Work (St. Louis, Missouri) is conducting a five-year longitudinal study of the implementation of State and Tribal responses to TANF in Arizona and the impact on Indian families and reservations. The study will be completed in September 2002. Research activities include: document review; site visits; interviews with about 450 former and current welfare families from the Navajo, Salt River, and San Carlos reservations; and consultation with the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Arizona Department of Social Security.
- Preliminary findings in the May 2000 project working paper indicate that the rapid decline in welfare caseload at the national and regional levels will not automatically be repeated on Indian reservations. A substantial proportion of respondents reports a serious shortage of job opportunities and support services. They have lower levels of education than the general welfare population, and most of the few who are employed earn below poverty level incomes. Welfare families on reservations generally have not benefited from recent economic prosperity. They face extreme financial hardship and poor living conditions. In order for these families to leave welfare, Federal, State, and Tribal governments must work together to provide job preparation, job opportunities, and support services. Tribal leaders and service providers support the block grant structure with flexibility for Tribes to administer TANF. Tribes lack experience comparable to that of State governments in the administration of welfare programs, and they lack the infrastructure as well as the financial and technical resources necessary to assume welfare programs without the assistance of Federal and State governments.

Experience of Tribal TANF Programs: Problems, Solutions, and Lessons Learned

- Support Services International is conducting this multi-year (October 1999 – April 2002) study to develop national-level information on the experiences of Tribes and families with

TANF programs. A telephone survey will be conducted of all Tribal TANF programs funded in 1999 – 2000 and of ten Tribes that have not submitted TANF plans. An on-site in-depth study of approximately nine Tribal TANF programs also will be conducted. Tribal officials, TANF program managers, and program participants will be contacted.

- Goals of the research are to develop:
 - information to help Tribes make decisions on initiating TANF programs and to meet needs of policy makers to improve existing programs and develop new programs;
 - a decision-support system to help Tribes assess the advantages, disadvantages, and risks of operating a TANF program;
 - objective performance measures for use by Tribal TANF programs; and
 - a Tribal TANF handbook describing experiences, best practices, and lessons learned.

Evaluation of Welfare-to-Work Programs

- This evaluation is studying the Department of Labor's (DOL) Welfare-to-Work (WtW) programs and programs with which these DOL programs coordinate, including DHHS's TANF and NEW programs. Its purpose is to assess the effectiveness of these programs. DHHS expects this report to be released some time in the fall of 2002.
- The study of Tribal WtW initiatives will address three broad issues.
 - What program models and unique WtW approaches do Tribes develop?
 - What activities and services do the Tribal initiatives emphasize?
 - How do Tribal initiatives integrate services?

Tribal TANF Grantees

The number of Tribal TANF grantees has steadily increased since the first three Tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of September 30, 2001, 34 Tribal TANF plans covering 172 Tribes and Alaska Native villages had been approved, all of which are fully operational. Twenty-seven of the approved plans involve individual Tribes and seven are multi-Tribal TANF operations. Of the seven multi-Tribal TANF grantees, three are inter-Tribal consortia in California, three are Alaska Native Regional Nonprofit Associations, and one is in the State of Washington.

Several TTANF plans are currently under review and will soon be approved. The currently approved TTANF plans and currently pending TTANF plans represent a combined total of 63 TTANF programs involving 204 Tribes/Alaska Native Villages. If all the currently pending

proposed TTANF plans are implemented, the total number of TTANF grantees would represent about 41 percent of the estimated number of viable¹ TTANF grantees, and would serve approximately 46 percent of the total estimated number of American Indian (including Alaska Native) families eligible for TANF nationwide. Additionally, several other Tribes, inter-Tribal consortia, and at least one other Alaska Native Regional Nonprofit Association are actively exploring the option of operating a TANF program.

Tribal Family Assistance Funding

The amount of Tribal TANF funding (the Tribal Family Assistance Grant or TFAG) for each program is based on the amount equal to the total Federal payments to the State(s) for FY 1994 attributable to expenditures by the State(s) for AFDC and related services for all Indian families residing in the service area or areas identified by the Tribe pursuant to the statute. Once determined, this amount is subtracted each year from the State TANF grant(s). As of September 30, 2001, Tribal Family Assistance Grants ranged from \$77,195 to \$31,174,026.

The State TANF block grant program has an annual cost-sharing requirement known as Maintenance-Of-Effort (MOE). This basically means that each State receiving Federal TANF funds must spend an applicable percentage of its own money to help eligible families in ways that are consistent with the purposes of the TANF program. States have the option to provide State funds to Tribal TANF grantees and, at the State's option, count those funds toward their MOE requirement. As of September 30, 2001, 28 Tribal TANF grantees received additional funds from States.

Specific Provisions of Tribal TANF Programs

Each Tribe must submit a Tribal TANF Family Assistance Plan (TFAP) to the Department for review and approval. Although a specific format is not required, TFAPs must include elements specified in the law. The following information is based on approved Tribal TANF plans and amendments as of September 30, 2001. Some of the programs and services included in the TFAPs reflect future plans, rather than fully developed programs and services.

Promoting Stable and Healthy Families

Many Tribal TANF programs are beginning to focus their efforts on bringing families together, reducing family violence, and connecting families to their communities. Tribes are building interventions designed to stabilize and improve the quality of the lives of TANF families. For example:

¹ The word "viable" refers to the body of potential applicants that DHHS estimates would have the service population, infrastructure, means, etc., to administer and sustain operation of a TANF program.

- as an incentive to become a two-parent family², three Tribal TANF grantees provide additional assistance following the marriage of a TANF recipient; and
- eight Tribal TANF grantees count life skills training and parenting and family strengthening as an allowable work activity.

Time Limiting Assistance

The statute provides a 60-month (or less, at State option) time limit for the receipt of TANF assistance under State TANF programs. To allow for maximum flexibility, under Tribal TANF, time limits for the receipt of TANF assistance are negotiated. The time limits established must be consistent with the purposes of TANF and consistent with the economic conditions and resources available to each Tribe. Each Tribe must also describe any exceptions to the time limit and the percentage of the caseload to be exempt due to hardship as well as the definition of hardship. In establishing this percentage through negotiation with DHHS, the Tribes are setting maximum limits (not goals or projections) for the number or percentage of exemptions that they can grant in the event that it becomes necessary to do so. For example, 25 Tribal TANF grantees apply a 60-month lifetime limit and two Tribal TANF grantees apply a 24 cumulative months within an 84-month consecutive period (same time limit as the State of Oregon).

Most Tribal TANF grantees' exemption policies fall into the following categories:

- hardship, generally defined by the Tribes as "battered or subject to extreme cruelty", which is defined in section 408(a)(7)(c)(iii) of the Social Security Act (the Act); and
- a mentally or physically disabled parent or caretaker in the family.

The maximum percent of the caseload that can be exempted from the time-limit vary:

- Twenty-seven Tribal TANF grantees exempt 20 percent of the caseload.
- Four Tribal TANF grantees exempt 25 percent of the caseload.
- Two Tribal TANF grantees exempt 30 percent of the caseload.
- One Tribal TANF grantee exempts 35 percent of the caseload.

Promoting Work

The promotion of work is a primary focus of Tribal TANF. To assess a Tribe's level of success in meeting its TANF work objectives, a Tribe that submits a TFAP must negotiate with DHHS

² The assistance consists of marriage and parenting counseling, marriage bonuses, marriage promotion information, etc.

minimum work participation requirements that will apply to families that receive Tribal TANF assistance that includes an adult or minor head of household receiving such assistance.

The plan must include the Tribe's proposal for minimum work participation requirements, which includes, for each fiscal year covered by the plan, the Tribe's proposed: (1) work participation rate(s) for all families, or for all families and two-parent families, or for one-parent families and two-parent families; (2) minimum number of hours per week that adults and minor heads of households will be required to participate in work activities; and (3) work activities that count towards meeting these work requirements. Tribes must provide a rationale for their proposals and explain how the proposed work requirements relate to and are justified based on the Tribe's needs and conditions. In addition, the TFAP must include information on penalties against individuals who refuse to engage in required work activities. (See Tables 11:6 through 11:11 for data on aspects of Tribal TANF programs.)

Highlights of Tribal TANF Work Rates

Tribal TANF work rates vary:

- Thirteen Tribal TANF grantees apply a required work rate for two-parent families only.
- Eight Tribal TANF grantees apply a required work rate for all families and for two-parent families, four of which apply the same standard as specified in the Act.
- Four Tribal TANF grantees apply a required work rate for one-parent and two-parent families.
- One Tribal TANF grantee applies a required work rate for one-parent families only.

Highlights of Tribal TANF Work Activities and Support Services

Tribes are using some of the same standard definitions of work that States are using and are adding activities appropriate for their own needs. Work activities described in Tribal plans include:

- job skills, job readiness, and on-the-job training (OJT);
- job search;
- sheltered/supported work;
- work experience/job sampling, internships, and community service;
- subsidized and unsubsidized public and private employment;

- education directly related to employment, including vocational education and GED program participation;
- programs for teen parents in school;
- child care for TANF recipients;
- removal of barriers to employment, including counseling and chemical dependence treatment;
- traditional subsistence activities (hunting, fishing, etc.);
- traditional work activities (pottery and jewelry making, weaving, farming, herding, etc.);
- work involving or supporting traditional cultural activities; and
- credit for reasonable transportation needs (including time spent commuting to and from work or training).

Support services also vary according to Tribes' needs. Services provided include:

- job search and job placement assistance;
- job counseling;
- personal and family counseling, including domestic violence prevention counseling, financial counseling, and health/hygiene counseling;
- substance abuse counseling and treatment;
- transportation;
- child care;
- initial screening for qualification for related programs and services;
- referrals to other Tribal, State, and local support services and programs;
- health services referrals;
- housing referrals and assistance;
- clothing, tools, and equipment needed for training or to get or retain a job;
- books and supplies for job-related education;

- educational counseling, services, and programs, including Adult Basic Education and GED; and
- traditional cultural support activities.

Initial and Maximum Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements

Tribal TANF plans must also include the Tribe's proposal for its policies in relation to sanctioning those individuals who refuse to engage in work activities. This includes how the Tribe defines "good cause."

- Tribal policies on the first instance of non-compliance are as follows:
- nineteen Tribes impose a partial grant reduction;
- one Tribe imposes a 100-percent grant reduction;
- five Tribes give verbal/written warnings; and
- one Tribe reviews individual responsibility plan for appropriateness.
- Tribal policies on ultimate sanctions are as follows:
- nine Tribes impose a partial grant reduction.
- nineteen Tribes impose a 100-percent grant reduction.

Encouraging Personal Responsibility

Every Tribe requires TTANF applicants and recipients to complete an Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP). Most IRPs include provisions that require:

- cooperation with child support enforcement;
- substance abuse screening/testing;
- school attendance; and
- immunization/health checkups.

Several Tribes require applicants to sign an IRP as a condition of program eligibility. Sanctions for non-cooperation after signing the plan result in immediate termination or benefit reduction.

2000 Tribal TANF Work Participation Rates

It is too early to come to any firm conclusions about the success of Tribal TANF programs in meeting their negotiated work participation rates, for the following reasons:

First, program plans for Tribes were approved for various effective dates. (See Table 11:2.) Under the TANF statute, data reporting is not required until the seventh month of the plan (reflecting an initial 6-month grace period). Thus, the number of months for which data were reported is not the same for all Tribes, making it difficult to make comparisons at this time across all Tribal programs. In addition, Tribal TANF programs did not start until July 1, 1997, and no Tribe was required to report data for any month prior to January 1998. Furthermore, technical system difficulties in transmitting data have led to incomplete data for some Tribes. Finally, some Tribes have, through agreements with States, chosen to use the States' systems to transmit the data and, in several cases, this has yet to be accomplished.

These same issues, particularly the issue of technical difficulties in transmitting data and the problems with the use of State reporting systems, continue to affect reporting for FY 2000. In addition, there have been ongoing technical difficulties in accessing Tribal data in the State reporting system within the Department. Any conclusions drawn from the data in this report should be made with this in mind.

Tribes have been provided technical assistance on data issues through a series of conferences and on-site visits to the Tribes. Discussions with Federal systems staff have been held to attempt to resolve systems-oriented problems. A new system with more documentation was developed and implemented July 1, 2000.

As noted in the previous report to Congress, all data should still be considered preliminary. However, from the partial data available, it appears that the overall work participation rate for all families in Tribal TANF plans averages about 37 percent. It should also be noted that Tribes are authorized to count work activities that may differ from the State TANF definition of work. For example, hunting, fishing, gathering, and traditional culturally-related activities may be counted as work activities. The inclusion of these more broadly defined work activities could, in some cases, cause data to reflect a higher work activity rate than would otherwise be reported using the much narrower State definitions.

The data as reflected in Table 11:6 show that 1,100 adult TANF recipients were reported as engaged in work activities. Although the total is unduplicated, some of the participants were engaged in more than one work activity. Within this limitation, Table 11:6 also shows that about 32.3 percent of these adults were working in unsubsidized employment, while over eight percent had unpaid work experience and 30 percent were doing job search and job readiness activities.

As shown in Table 11:7, of a total of 1,703 adult TANF recipients reported, 1,130 or 63.3 percent were required to work. An additional 382 or 22 percent were exempt from work and 11.3 percent were either disregarded or deemed working. Table 11:9 indicates that of 2,798 TANF families reported, 1,632 or 58.3 percent were single parent families and 707 or 25.3 percent were child-only cases. Although the average family had 2.1 children, about 30 percent

of the families being served had three or more children. And, as shown in Table 11:11 the average age of children served is eight years old, with 28 percent of the total children being five years old or younger.

Tables 11:7 through 11:11 provide additional general Tribal TANF characteristic data for the Tribes reporting. This includes information on adult TANF recipients by relationship to head of household, family type for families in Tribal TANF Programs, and the number of TANF recipient children in the family.

The Native Employment Works (NEW) Program

Background

The JOBS Program ended on June 30, 1997. The NEW Program, which replaced Tribal JOBS, began on July 1, 1997, as authorized by PRWORA. By law, only federally-recognized Tribes and Alaska Native organizations that operated a Tribal JOBS program in FY 1995 are eligible for NEW funding.

The NEW Program provides Tribal grantees with increased flexibility to design programs to make work activities and services available to the populations and service areas the Tribes designate. In designing programs, eligible Tribes consider unique economic, social, and political conditions that exist in the community. NEW Program participants generally have low levels of education and job preparation, and there often are serious shortages of job opportunities and support services on reservations. NEW helps Tribes address these problems.

Statistical Overview of the NEW Program for Program Year 1999-2000

Seventy-eight Indian Tribes, Alaska Native organizations, and Tribal consortia were eligible to operate NEW programs during the 1999-2000 NEW program year (July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000). Each of the eligible Tribes operated a program. Eighteen of the 78 NEW grantees included their NEW programs as part of their Public Law (P.L.) 102-477 (Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act) demonstration projects. (See Table 11:1.)

NEW grants for each eligible Tribe are restricted by statute to the amount the Tribe received in FY 1994 to operate its Tribal JOBS Program. Annual NEW grant amounts range from \$5,187 to \$1.75 million. The total amount appropriated annually for NEW grants is \$7,633,287. In program year (PY) 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 through the following June 30), total NEW funding for the 60 NEW grantees that did not consolidate their NEW grants under P.L. 102-477 projects was \$6,017,347, and total NEW funding for the 18 NEW grantees that consolidated their NEW grants under P.L. 102-477 projects was \$1,615,940. The sizes of the NEW grant awards, excluding those made under the P.L. 102-477 program, were as follows: approximately 11 percent of the grants were less than \$10,000; 33 percent of the grants were \$10,000 to \$50,000; and over 75 percent were less than \$100,000.

Clients Served and General Program Outcomes

Most information on NEW programs and clients is based on program data reported by 57 of the 60 NEW grantees that did not consolidate NEW under P.L. 102-477 projects in Program Year (PY) 1999-2000. NEW program data reported by these grantees for PY 1999-2000 is provided in more detail in Tables 11:12 through 11:17. Information on the 18 NEW grantees that consolidated their PY 1999-2000 NEW funding in P.L. 102-477 projects is included later in this chapter, under the heading “Public Law 102-477 Projects with NEW Program Funds Incorporated.”

NEW grantees that did not consolidate their NEW program in a P.L. 102-477 project served a total of 6,940 clients during the 1999-2000 program year (PY), approximately the same number of participants as they served in PY 1998-1999. In PY 1998-1999, the non-477 NEW grantees served a total of 7,089 clients. One reason for the slight decline in the number of participants is that two additional NEW grantees consolidated their programs under P.L. 102-477 projects in PY 1999-2000 and no longer had to report to DHHS. Also, some Tribes increased coordination with States in PY 1999-2000, and State work programs served some Tribal clients.

Forty-four percent of NEW clients completed the program after reaching one or more objectives of their enrollment in PY 1999-2000 (compared to 48 percent in PY 1998-1999). About 17.5 percent of program participants completed the program by entering unsubsidized employment, and 7.4 percent of program participants completed the program after finishing one or more educational or training activities that were objectives of their program enrollment.

More than 1,200 participants entered unsubsidized employment in PY 1999-2000 and the program helped 2,442 participants receive their GED and high school diplomas.

Overall, the NEW Program was effective in meeting the needs of NEW clients, by providing educational activities, job skills training and job readiness activities, and employment activities including community work experience, on-the-job training, job placement, and subsidized and unsubsidized employment. NEW programs also met the needs of NEW clients by providing supportive and job retention services (including transportation assistance, child care, and a variety of pre- and post-employment services), and job creation and economic development leading to job creation.

Client Characteristics

Of the NEW clients served in PY 1999-2000 by non-477 NEW programs, 79 percent were female (compared to 84 percent in PY 1998-1999) and 21 percent were male (compared to 16 percent in PY 1998-1999). Teen parents represented seven percent of the total client population.

Most NEW Program participants also received Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) General Assistance (GA) and/or TANF cash assistance. Fifty-four percent of NEW clients received BIA General Assistance program services and 33.4 percent of NEW clients participated (received TANF cash assistance and/or other TANF services) in Tribal or State TANF programs in PY 1999-2000.

NEW programs' most frequently identified target groups were: TANF recipients; non-custodial parents; and others (BIA/GA recipients, unemployed parents, two-parent and single-parent families, teen parents, etc.) Many participants faced barriers to employment such as lack of transportation, lack of child care, and substance abuse.

NEW Program Activities and Services

PRWORA provided Tribal grantees with NEW Program funding to "make work activities available" to their populations and service areas. In general, grantees continued to network with other service providers and provided work activities and support services tailored to meet the needs of their NEW clients. Working with related programs, flexible NEW programs helped Tribes bridge service gaps and provide coordinated services to their clients.

Some grantees established one-stop centers or moved toward co-locating employment and social services. While traditional work activities were offered, grantees also offered various non-traditional work activities for NEW clients, including a broad array of support activities. Primary program coordination linkages were with community colleges, Head Start and child care programs, TANF offices, and other employment and job development programs.

The most frequently provided NEW Program work activities included job search, work experience, classroom training, other Tribal work activities (volunteer work, employment seminars, and community service), and on-the-job-training. Clients spent their time in a variety of activities. About 46 percent of clients participated in job search in PY 1999-2000 (compared to 19 percent in PY 1998-1999). About 32 percent participated in work experience and/or on-the-job training in PY 1999-2000 (compared to 15 percent in PY 1998-1999). About 23 percent participated in some form of classroom training in PY 1999-2000 (compared to 12 percent in PY 1998-1999), and about 13 percent participated in other Tribal work activities (compared to nine percent in PY 1998-1999).

Support services provided to NEW clients included transportation, child care, job retention and work-related expenses (e.g., equipment, tools, and uniforms), counseling, and medical services. Approximately 19 percent of the program participants received transportation assistance (compared to 32 percent in PY 1998-1999), and 16 percent received child care services in PY 1999-2000 (compared to 24 percent in PY 1998-1999). About 15 percent received assistance to cover job retention and/or work related expenses. Nineteen percent received various types of counseling services in 1999-2000 (compared to 17 percent in PY 1998-1999), and about two percent were provided medical services in PY 1999-2000 (compared to three percent in PY 1998-1999).

A number of NEW grantees also implemented job creation and economic development projects in response to the shortage of jobs on their reservations.

Barriers to Program Implementation

NEW grantees reported a variety of barriers to program implementation. Many NEW grantees reported having inadequate staff and lack of employment opportunities for clients. Others reported a high rate of staff turnover, difficulty in coordinating with State and local TANF offices, the need to update equipment, and a lack of adequate program funding.

Client Barriers

NEW grantees reported that their clients' most significant barriers to employment remained lack of transportation and child care. In addition, many of the hardest-to-serve clients experienced problems of substance abuse, mental illness, and domestic violence.

Due to the remoteness and isolation of many reservations, obtaining adequate transportation remained the primary barrier for most clients and program operators. Job placement and work activities were often available off reservation, necessitating transportation arrangements. Public transportation is virtually non-existent on most reservations. Other than transportation provided by NEW or other Tribal programs, car pooling, hitchhiking, and Tribal taxi companies were the most common modes of transportation available.

NEW Program Successes and Innovations/Enhancements

A number of NEW grantees attributed their successes to coordination of services in one-stop-shop centers. At these centers, staff perform evaluations for participants to determine the need for services and programs including TANF, NEW, Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs, child care, food stamps, commodities (food instead of food stamps), Medicaid, and vocational rehabilitation for people with learning disabilities.

NEW grantees were effective in establishing collaboration with many other programs, e.g., with colleges (including Tribal colleges), GED programs, programs funded under WIA, and child care and Head Start programs. A number of NEW grantees were innovative in coordinating activities through inter-agency referrals and networking activities. NEW grantees coordinated employment and training with economic development programs, and they worked closely with educators. They coordinated with other Tribal programs, and with State programs.

Program providers worked with clients to identify barriers and resources so they could effectively put together an employability plan of action specifically designed for each client. Caseworkers met with clients to help them develop individual development plans and resumes.

A number of NEW grantees initiated economic development and job creation projects to provide job opportunities at a livable salary/wage and provide needed services for their communities. For example, one grantee started a gift shop which sells authentic arts and crafts hand-made by Tribal members, and other grantees provided start-up funding for home child care, entrepreneurial training, and Tribal transportation projects.

In response to the severe shortage of child care facilities and providers on their reservations, several grantees trained clients to become child care providers and set up their own businesses. Others worked to have child care facilities expanded or built.

In response to the lack of transportation on their reservations, one grantee started a Native American owned taxicab service and another grantee started a bus service. Not only did the taxi and bus services increase the availability of opportunities for the programs' clients, they also created jobs for clients.

Public Law 102-477 Projects with NEW Program Funds Incorporated

Public Law 102-477 established a demonstration program to allow Indian Tribes to integrate program services and consolidate administrative functions under federally-funded programs they administer for employment, training, and related services.

Eighteen Tribal grantees incorporated their NEW programs under a P.L.102-477 project in PY 1999-2000. Tribes participating in P.L. 102-477 projects reported to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They did not provide separate data on NEW; instead, they provided combined totals for all consolidated programs. The 26,369 clients served represent the total number of participants served during this period under all programs consolidated under P.L.102-477 projects. Of these clients served, 4,589 were TANF recipients. Of the clients served under P.L. 102-477 projects in PY 1999-2000, 33 percent entered unsubsidized employment (compared to 45 percent in PY 1998-1999), and 30 percent completed an educational or training activity that was an objective of their program enrollment (compared to 25 percent in PY 1998-1999). Because P.L. 102-477 projects include resources from a number of programs, these percentages are somewhat higher for 477 programs than they are for non-477 NEW programs.

Fifty-two percent of the program participants were female (compared to 51 percent in PY 1998-1999), and 48 percent were male (compared to 49 percent in PY 1998-1999). For unknown reasons, the number of persons between the ages of 14 and 21 increased substantially to 41 percent from 23 percent in PY 1998-1999.

Of the individuals served under P.L.102-477 projects, 54 percent participated in classroom training (compared to 33 percent in PY 1998-1999). Forty-three percent received supportive services, e.g., car repairs and gas vouchers (compared to 19 percent in PY 1998-1999); 15 percent received supportive work services, e.g., counseling and training (compared to 11 percent in PY 1998-1999); and 43 percent received other Tribal services, e.g., uniforms, clothing, shoes, and tools (compared to 34 percent in PY 1998-1999). Nineteen percent of the families served under P.L.102-477 received child care services (compared to 11 percent in PY 1998-1999).

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Federal TANF or NEW Program Fiscal Year 2000

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Table 11:1

Grant Amounts Awarded to American Indian Entities Administering a Federal TANF or NEW Program
Fiscal Year 2001

ENTITY	GRANT AMOUNT	
	TANF	NEW
ALL ENTITIES	\$50,235,225	\$7,633,287
Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Association, Alaska	---	7,600
Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (1)	1,132,234	33,671
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana	---	64,671
Association of Village Council Presidents, Alaska	5,420,841	326,075
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	---	116,825
Bristol Bay Native Association, Alaska	---	54,427
California Indian Manpower Consortium	---	447,885
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota	---	69,415
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	---	53,288
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	---	29,960
Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana	---	24,512
Chugachmiut, Alaska	---	17,652
Cocopah Tribe of Arizona	---	5,187
Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho	161,719	6,568
Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma	---	34,991
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana	1,599,224	60,238
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington	---	131,731
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington	---	111,945
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	---	54,426
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon	661,625	---
Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Alaska	---	285,377
Crow Tribe of Montana	---	69,365
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina	---	90,972
Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin	115,793	13,185
Fort Belknap Community Council, Montana	958,012	---

(continued...)

Table 11:1 (cont.)

Grant Amounts Awarded to American Indian Entities Administering a Federal TANF or NEW Program
Fiscal Year 2001

ENTITY	GRANT AMOUNT	
	TANF	NEW
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation of Arizona	---	126,512
Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin	---	52,217
Hopi Tribe, Arizona (2)	261,975	---
Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona	---	6,089
Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., Oklahoma	---	7,776
Kawerak, Inc., Alaska	---	80,415
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas	---	27,269
Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon	464,259	---
Kodiak Area Native Association, Alaska	---	19,123
La Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation of Wisc.	---	58,483
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisc.	601,124	---
Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota	---	168,176
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota	---	8,184
Lower Elwha Tribe of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington	501,343	---
Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington	---	57,274
Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington	---	12,496
Manilaq Manpower, Alaska	---	75,267
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	---	114,615
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico	---	22,244
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve, Alaska	---	16,917
Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota	823,539	61,723
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	---	396,575
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi	---	42,598
Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico & Utah (3)	16,450,359	1,752,666
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho	504,990	34,752

(continued...)

Table 11:1 (cont.)

Grant Amounts Awarded to American Indian Entities Administering a Federal TANF or NEW Program
Fiscal Year 2001

ENTITY	GRANT AMOUNT	
	TANF	NEW
Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington	---	45,819
Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana	---	59,456
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota	---	219,158
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	---	39,606
Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin	---	19,320
Osage Tribe of Oklahoma	419,328	---
Owens Valley Career Development Center [Intertribal], California (4)	228,515	---
Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona	1,672,561	55,025
Penobscot Tribe of Maine	---	23,915
Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington	516,580	---
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington	---	22,910
Quinault Indian Nation, Washington (5)	847,568	---
Quileute Indian Tribe, Washington (6)	321,276	---
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	347,120	---
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota	---	134,691
Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota	---	164,596
Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma	---	10,063
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona	710,340	51,868
Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska	---	12,576
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington	---	11,455
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan	---	113,011
Seneca Nation of New York	---	74,616
Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	---	22,447
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho	1,640,458	---
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada	858,781	---
	---	5,257

(continued...)

Table 11:1 (cont.)

Grant Amounts Awarded to American Indian Entities Administering a Federal TANF or NEW Program
Fiscal Year 2001

ENTITY	GRANT AMOUNT	
	TANF	NEW
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota	613,868	41,831
Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin	77,195	13,184
South Puget Inter-Tribal Planning Agency (SPIPA), Washington	---	57,274
Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association	3,653,904	---
Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe, North Dakota	---	55,904
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota	---	75,312
Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington	---	14,319
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin	143,122	---
Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington	---	17,182
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Alaska	2,443,973	159,115
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota	---	38,279
Tlingit and Haida Central Council, Alaska	2,367,150	124,791
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	---	150,868
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians [TANF Consortium] (6)	1,391,968	---
Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington	---	28,637
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota	---	207,368
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington	---	45,819
White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota	---	192,415
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona	1,794,188	---
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (8)	129,598	19,389
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (9)	400,695	54,474

(continued...)

Table 11:1 (cont.)

Grant Amounts Awarded to American Indian Entities Administering a Federal TANF or NEW Program
Fiscal Year 2001

- (1) TANF grant will increase to \$1,640,458 for FY 2002. Did not receive a NEW grant for the period July 2000 - June 2001. NEW grant
- (2) FY2001 grant is prorated. Full grant amount effective FY2002 equals \$628,740.
- (3) FY2001 grant is partial. New Mexico portion of grant not implemented in FY2001. Full grant amount effective FY2002 equals
- (4) FY2001 grant is prorated and partial. Full grant amount (current grant with approved expansion prorated) effective FY2002 equals \$4,742,887. Full grant for FY 2003 will be \$5,554,343.
- (5) FY2001 grant is prorated. Full grant amount effective FY2002 equals \$1,695,135.
- (6) FY2001 grant is prorated. Full grant amount effective FY2002 equals \$749,462.
- (7) FY2001 grant is prorated and partial. Full grant amount (current grant with approved expansion prorated) effective FY2002 equals \$21,349,295.
- (8) FY2001 grant is prorated. Full grant amount effective FY2002 equals \$259,197.
- (9) FY2001 grant is prorated. Full grant amount effective FY2002 equals \$801,389.

Revised 9/30/2001

Table 11:2

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAMS FY2001 (and Approved for FY2002 as of 09/30/2001)
Number of Tribes, Effective Dates, Grants, Estimated Caseloads, and State Match

Tribes	Number of Tribes Served	Original Plan Start Date/- Renewal Date	Annual Tribal Family Assistance Grant (TFAG) - Federal Share Only- (Shown as full annual grant awarded)	Estimated Monthly Caseload (Families) - Based on 1994 data (Basis for determining annual grant amount)	Receives State Match
Totals:	172	-----	70,367,432	17,511	-----
1. Forest County Potawatomi Community (Wt)	1	orig. 7/1/97 - renewed 7/1/00	\$115,793	20	NO
2. Klamath Tribe (Or)	1	orig. 7/1/97 - renewed 7/1/00	\$454,259	90	YES
3. Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians (Or)	1	orig. 10/1/97 - renewed 10/1/00	\$661,625	90	YES
4. Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas (Wt)	1	orig. 10/1/97 - renewed 10/1/00	\$347,120	50	NO
5. Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe (SD)	1	orig. 10/1/97 - renewed 10/1/00	\$613,868	150	NO
6. Sokaogon Chippewa Community - Mole Lake Band (Wt)	1	orig. 10/1/97 - renewed 10/1/00	\$77,195	10	NO
7. Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians (Wt)	1	orig. 10/1/97 - renewed 10/1/00	\$143,122	25	NO
8. Pasqua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona (Az)	1	orig. 11/1/97 - renewed 11/1/00	\$1,672,561	250	YES
9. Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association (Ca) <consortium of tribes in San Diego and Santa Barbara Counties>	18	orig. 03/01/98 with 9 tribes - amended to 18 tribes 05/01/99 - renewed 3/1/01	\$3,653,904	562	YES
10. White Mountain Apache Tribe (Az)	1	orig. 4/1/98 - renewed 4/1/01	\$1,794,188	630	YES
11. Osage Tribe of Oklahoma (Ok)	1	orig. 5/4/98 - renewed 5/1/01	\$419,326	75	YES
12. Northern Arapaho Tribe - Wind River Reservation (Wyo)	1	orig. 7/1/98 - renewed 7/1/01	\$1,640,453	250	YES
13. Fort Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (Wa)	1	orig. 10/1/98 - renewed 10/1/01	\$516,580	125	YES
14. Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe (Wa)	1	orig. 10/1/98 - renewed 10/1/01	\$501,343	120	YES
15. Tanana Chiefs' Conference, Inc. (Ak) <consortium of Alaska Native Villages in the Doyon Region>	37	orig. 10/1/98 - renewed 10/1/01	\$2,443,973	533	YES
16. Nez Perce Tribe (Id)	1	orig. 11/1/99	\$504,990	133	YES
17. Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (Mn)	1	01/01/1999	\$823,539	130	YES

(continued...)

Table 11:2 (cont.)

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAMS FY2001 (and Approved for FY2002 as of 09/30/2001)
Number of Tribes, Effective Dates, Grants, Estimated Caseloads, and State Match

Tribes	Number of Tribes Served	Original Plan Start Date:- Renewal Date	Annual Tribal Family Assistance Grant (TFAG) -Federal Share Only- (Shown as full annual grant awarded)	Estimated Monthly Caseload (Families) - Based on 1994 data (Basis for determining annual grant amount)	Receives State Match
18. Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes (Mt)	1	01/01/1999	\$1,599,224	615	YES
19. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (Az)	1	06/01/1999	\$710,340	277	YES
20. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Ft. Hall Reservation (Id)	1	07/01/1999	\$858,781	198	YES
21. Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (Wi)	1	01/01/2000	\$610,124	20	NO
22. Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indians of Alaska (Ak) <consortium of Alaska Native Villages in the Sealaska Region>	20	36708	\$2,367,150	521	YES
23. Coeur d' Alene Tribe (Id)	1	07/01/2000	\$161,719	46	YES
24. Eastern Shoshone Tribe - Wind River Reservation (Wyo)	1	10/01/2000	\$1,640,458	100	YES
25. Fort Belknap Community Council (Mt)	1	10/01/2000	\$958,012	282	YES
26. Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc (Ak) <consortium of Alaska Native Villages in the Calista Region>	56	10/01/2000	\$5,420,841	1,126	YES
27. Navajo Nation (Az, NM, Ut)	1	10/00 in Arizona and Utah -and- 01/01/01 in New Mexico	\$31,174,026	8,937	YES
28. Hopi Tribe (Az)	1	04/01/2001	\$628,740	206	YES
29. Pueblo of Zuni (NM)	1	07/01/2001	\$801,389	234	YES
30. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (Ne)	1	04/01/2001	\$259,197	86	YES
31. Quinault Indian Nation (Wa)	1	04/01/2001	\$1,695,135	433	YES
32. Quileute Tribe (Wa) <service population includes members of the Hoh Tribe>	2	05/01/2001	\$749,462	186	YES
33. Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians (Ca) <consortium of tribes in Riverside County> *1	9	orig. 5/1/01 with 7 tribes - amended to 9 tribes 9/1/01	\$3,653,443	829	YES
34. Owens Valley Career Development Center (Ca) <consortium of tribes in Inyo County> *2	3	06/01/2001	\$685,545	172	YES

*1 Plan amended 11/01/01 to include the non-reservation Indian population of Los Angeles County . Caseload will increase to **5,169** and annual grant amount will increase to **\$21,348,295** in FY2002.

*2 Plan amended to 21/01/01 to include the non-reservation Indian population of Kern County. Caseload will increase to **1,365** and annual grant amount will increase to **\$5,554,343** in FY2002.

Revised 09/30/01

TABLE 11:3

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AFDC/TANF CASES WITH AN
AMERICAN INDIAN IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT
IN STATES WITH A FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBE
FY 1992-2000

STATE	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999	FY 2000
ALL STATES	65,922	66,393	67,817	67,520	69,720	41,506	39,818	73,070
ALABAMA	104	0	0	42	42	26	40	50
ALASKA	4,663	4,660	4,726	4,996	3,736	4,425	2,987	4,848
ARIZONA	9,762	10,382	10,643	10,374	10,643	6,338	6,958	13,533
CALIFORNIA	7,784	8,183	6,401	6,352	10,116	3,059	3,120	2,727
COLORADO	515	421	505	416	562	162	185	375
CONNECTICUT	0	49	97	96	0	42	70	118
FLORIDA	319	0	301	358	196	71	0	0
IDAHO	436	449	458	518	389	37	88	599
IOWA	92	96	192	235	381	205	154	316
KANSAS	160	367	438	501	371	231	218	512
LOUISIANA	116	0	145	0	151	36	79	174
MAINE	409	127	288	213	264	207	202	390
MASSACHUSETTS	564	242	556	268	0	160	163	224
MICHIGAN	1,545	2,027	2,025	2,565	1,980	1,432	666	2,240
MINNESOTA	4,602	4,671	3,728	4,338	5,263	4,502	4,342	6,172
MISSISSIPPI	97	233	140	49	148	14	17	57
MONTANA	4,067	3,663	3,461	3,528	3,266	3,478	2,280	5,513
NEBRASKA	727	674	978	803	784	479	372	1,115
NEVADA	351	430	304	403	387	203	177	365
NEW MEXICO	4,748	5,677	4,739	4,011	4,460	3,845	3,621	4,709
NEW YORK	2,154	760	692	1,981	826	644	883	455
NORTH CAROLINA	2,937	2,187	2,977	2,177	3,373	872	1,483	3,149
NORTH DAKOTA	2,158	2,161	2,486	2,445	2,532	1,443	1,788	3,379
OKLAHOMA	5,086	5,700	6,410	6,363	5,248	2,359	2,416	4,415
OREGON	845	698	1,185	985	933	314	405	1,011
RHODE ISLAND	82	83	126	41	54	72	18	68
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	39	44	0	0	34	18	156
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,620	3,739	4,025	4,041	3,738	1,761	2,506	5,499
TEXAS	973	230	343	840	572	233	456	567
UTAH	870	660	1,272	1,080	1,055	1,021	751	1,531
WASHINGTON	4,106	4,427	4,853	4,521	4,897	3,330	2,885	5,251
WISCONSIN	1,309	2,063	2,851	2,276	2,649	192	306	2,393
WYOMING	720	694	629	705	704	279	164	1,159

TABLE 11:4

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AFDC/TANF CASES WITH AN AMERICAN
INDIAN IN THE THE ASSISTANCE UNIT AND MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE
DOLLARS FOR SUCH CASES IN STATES WITH A FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBE,
FY 1994

STATE	PERCENT OF CASES WITH AN AMERICAN INDIAN	ALL CASES		AMERICAN INDIANS ESTIMATED	
		CASES	ESTIMATED DOLLARS	CASES	DOLLARS
SOUTH DAKOTA	58.1	6,926	2,029,892	4,025	1,208,212
NORTH DAKOTA	42.3	5,877	2,088,851	2,486	912,864
ALASKA	37.0	12,759	10,274,255	4,726	3,837,833
MONTANA	29.1	11,908	4,093,827	3,461	1,246,241
ARIZONA	14.8	71,984	21,542,808	10,643	2,897,437
NEW MEXICO	14.1	33,533	10,937,644	4,739	1,503,552
OKLAHOMA	13.6	46,971	13,722,226	6,410	1,965,783
WYOMING	11.0	5,739	1,721,878	629	190,032
UTAH	7.1	17,801	6,080,803	1,272	408,124
NEBRASKA	6.1	15,934	5,089,335	978	322,520
MINNESOTA	5.9	62,979	30,084,193	3,728	1,839,030
IDAHO	5.3	8,576	2,447,938	458	139,172
WASHINGTON	4.7	102,952	50,719,237	4,853	2,457,957
WISCONSIN	3.4	77,188	35,738,858	2,651	1,189,307
OREGON	2.8	42,135	16,629,598	1,185	545,291
NORTH CAROLINA	2.3	131,220	30,097,236	2,977	680,798
NEVADA	2.2	14,047	3,987,016	304	82,386
KANSAS	1.5	30,102	10,405,615	438	152,312
MAINE	1.3	22,934	9,592,801	288	138,468
COLORADO	1.2	41,514	13,116,900	505	132,436
MICHIGAN	0.9	223,950	96,125,945	2,025	837,280
CALIFORNIA	0.7	908,999	501,515,502	6,401	3,902,720
RHODE ISLAND	0.6	22,554	11,216,133	126	75,836
MASSACHUSETTS	0.5	111,783	60,856,866	556	335,627
IOWA	0.5	39,555	14,208,355	192	67,286
MISSISSIPPI	0.2	56,785	6,798,459	140	12,846
LOUISIANA	0.2	86,915	14,191,069	145	34,419
CONNECTICUT	0.2	59,201	33,373,423	97	73,083
NEW YORK	0.2	454,951	225,394,525	692	256,906
FLORIDA	0.1	247,087	62,809,939	301	82,764
TEXAS	0.1	283,744	46,107,842	343	35,018
SOUTH CAROLINA	0.1	51,925	9,102,927	44	12,315
ALABAMA	0.0	50,340	7,474,228	0	0

BASED ON SAMPLE DATA FROM THE NATIONAL INTEGRATED QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (NIQCS)

TABLE 11:5

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
CHANGES IN ESTIMATED AFDC/TANF CASES WITH AN AMERICAN INDIAN
COMPARED TO CHANGES IN ALL CASES
IN STATES WITH A FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBE
FY 1994 - FY 2000

STATES	STATE TOTAL		CASES WITH AMERICAN INDIANS		Percent Change
	FY 1994	FY 2000	FY 1994	FY 2000	
ALL STATES	3,361,268	1,546,455	67,818	73,070	7.7
ALABAMA	50,340	19,068	0	50	-----
ALASKA	12,759	7,317	4,726	4,848	2.6
ARIZONA	71,984	33,722	10,643	13,533	27.2
CALIFORNIA	903,999	501,019	6,401	2,727	-57.4
COLORADO	41,614	11,154	505	375	-25.7
CONNECTICUT	59,201	28,095	97	118	21.6
FLORIDA	247,087	67,355	301	0	-100.0
IDAHO	8,676	1,275	458	599	30.8
IOWA	39,555	19,952	192	316	64.6
KANSAS	30,102	12,576	438	512	16.9
LOUISIANA	86,915	27,820	145	174	20.0
MAINE	22,934	10,864	288	390	35.4
MASSACHUSETTS	111,783	43,895	556	224	-59.7
MICHIGAN	223,950	74,211	2,025	2,240	10.6
MINNESOTA	62,979	39,293	3,728	6,172	65.6
MISSISSIPPI	55,785	14,970	140	57	-59.3
MONTANA	11,908	4,555	3,461	5,513	59.3
NEBRASKA	15,934	9,444	978	1,115	14.0
NEVADA	14,047	6,274	304	365	20.1
NEW MEXICO	33,633	23,651	4,739	4,709	-0.6
NEW YORK	454,951	257,790	692	455	-34.2
NORTH CAROLINA	131,220	48,157	2,977	3,149	5.8
NORTH DAKOTA	5,877	2,890	2,486	3,379	35.9
OKLAHOMA	46,971	15,112	6,410	4,415	-31.1
OREGON	42,135	16,918	1,185	1,011	-14.7
RHODE ISLAND	22,654	16,320	126	68	-46.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	51,925	16,059	44	156	254.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,926	2,802	4,025	5,499	36.6
TEXAS	283,744	131,162	343	567	65.3
UTAH	17,801	8,409	1,272	1,531	20.4
WASHINGTON	102,952	57,008	4,853	5,251	8.2
WISCONSIN	77,188	16,719	2,651	2,393	-9.7
WYOMING	5,739	599	629	1,159	84.3

1/-= DATA REPORTED IN ERROR. ESTIMATE WITH AGGREGATE DATA SUBMITTED FOR LOUISIANA.

TABLE 11:6

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
ADULTS WITH WORK ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY
FY 2000

ACTIVITY	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL ADULTS (Unduplicated)	1,100	100.0 %
UNSUB. EMPLOYMENT	355	32.3 %
SUB. PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT	15	1.4 %
SUB. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	11	1.0 %
WORK EXPERIENCE	90	8.2 %
ON THE JOB TRAINING	13	1.2 %
JOB SEARCH / READINESS	331	30.1 %
COMMUNITY SERVICE	70	6.3 %
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	48	4.4 %
JOB SKILLS TRAINING	66	6.0 %
EDUCATION.	47	4.3 %
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	157	14.3 %
CHILD CARE PROVIDER	13	1.2 %
ADDITIONAL WAIVER ACTIVITIES*	22	2.0 %
OTHER	205	18.7 %

*MOST LIKELY SHOULD HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS OTHER.

BOTH PARENTS IN A TWO PARENT HOUSEHOLD COUNTED.

DETAIL DOES NOT ADD TO TOTAL AS SOME ADULTS HAD MORE THAN ONE WORK ACTIVITY.

BASED ON TRIBAL TANF DATA BASE AS OF 27 FEBRUARY 2002.

DATA ARE INCOMPLETE FOR SOME TRIBES.

TABLE 11:7

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
ADULTS BY WORK PARTICIPATION STATUS
FY 2000

WORK PARTICIPATION STATUS	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL ADULTS (AVERAGE)	1,703	100.0 %
REQUIRED TO WORK	1,130	63.3 %
<u>DEEMED ENGAGED IN WORK:</u>		
ATTENDING SCHOOL	9	0.5 %
HAS CHILD LESS THAN 6	8	0.5 %
<u>EXEMPT:</u>		
DISABLED	50	2.9 %
OTHER EXEMPTION	332	19.5 %
<u>DISREGARDED:</u>		
HAS CHILD LESS THAN 1	151	8.9 %
SANCTIONED	24	1.4 %
OTHER	0	0.0 %

INCLUDES BOTH PARENTS IN A TWO PARENT FAMILY.

BASED ON THE TRIBAL TANF DATA BASE AS OF 27 FEBRUARY 2002.

DATA ARE INCOMPLETE FOR SOME TRIBES.

TABLE 11:8

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
ADULTS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ^{3/}
FY 2000

RELATIONSHIP	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL ADULTS (AVERAGE)	2,272	100.0 %
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	2,018	88.8 %
SPOUSE	144	6.3 %
<u>PARENT</u>	30	1.3 %
CHILD	2	0.1 %
STEPCHILD	0	0.0 %
GRANDCHILD	1	1/
<u>OTHER</u>	10	0.4 %
FOSTER CHILD	0	0.0 %
UNRELATED CHILD	2/	1/ %
UNRELATED ADULT	65	2.9 %
NOT REPORTED	1	1/

1/ LESS THAN 0.05%.

2/ LESS THAN ONE ADULT.

3/ INCLUDES BOTH PARENTS IN A TWO PARENT FAMILY.

BASED ON THE TRIBAL TANF DATA BASE AS OF 27 FEBRUARY 2002.

DATA ARE INCOMPLETE FOR SOME TRIBES.

TABLE 11:9

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
TYPE OF FAMILY RECEIVING ASSISTANCE
FY 2000

FAMILY TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENT
AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF FAMILIES	2,798	100.0 %
ONE PARENT FAMILY	1,632	58.3 %
TWO PARENT FAMILY	438	15.7 %
CHILD ONLY CASE	707	25.3 %
NOT REPORTED 1/	21	0.8 %

1/ INCLUDES NOT REPORTED OR MISCODED.

BASED ON TRIBAL TANF DATA BASE AS OF 27 FEBRUARY 2002.

DATA ARE INCOMPLETE FOR SOME TRIBES.

TABLE 11:10

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
NUMBER OF FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
IN THE FAMILY
FY 2000

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	NUMBER	PERCENT
AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF FAMILIES	2,442	100.0 %
ONE CHILD	1,017	41.7 %
TWO CHILDREN	675	27.6 %
THREE CHILDREN	387	15.8 %
FOUR CHILDREN	206	8.4 %
FIVE CHILDREN	77	3.2 %
SIX CHILDREN	32	1.3 %
SEVEN CHILDREN	10	0.4 %
EIGHT OR MORE CHILDREN	12	0.5 %
NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNKNOWN*	26	1.1 %

*NO VALID BIRTHDATE SPECIFIED.

BASED ON TRIBAL TANF DATA BASE AS OF 27 FEBRUARY 2002.

DATA ARE INCOMPLETE FOR SOME TRIBES.

TABLE 11:11

TRIBAL TANF PROGRAM
AGE OF CHILDREN IN THE TANF FAMILY
FY 2000

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF FAMILIES			2,307
AVERAGE AGE OF CHILDREN			8.0
CHILDREN	NUMBER	PERCENT	
TOTAL (AVERAGE)	4,562		100.0
LESS THAN 1	282		6.2
1 LESS THAN 2	266		5.8
2 LESS THAN 3	257		5.6
3 LESS THAN 4	233		5.1
4 LESS THAN 5	241		5.3
5 LESS THAN 6	286		6.3
6 LESS THAN 7	286		6.3
7 LESS THAN 8	297		6.5
8 LESS THAN 9	295		6.5
9 LESS THAN 10	323		7.1
10 LESS THAN 11	278		6.1
11 LESS THAN 12	283		6.2
12 LESS THAN 13	238		5.2
13 LESS THAN 14	218		4.8
14 LESS THAN 15	207		4.5
15 LESS THAN 16	196		4.3
16 LESS THAN 17	173		3.8
17 LESS THAN 18	146		3.2
18	27		0.6
AGE UNKNOWN	30		0.7

DETAIL MAY NOT ADD TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

BASED ON INTERIM TRIBAL TANF DATA BASE AS OF 2 MARCH 2001.

Table 11:12

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Total Participants Served

Tribe	Total Current Participants *	Total Terminations **	Total Participants Served During the PY ***
TOTAL	3,887	3,053	6,940
Blackfeet Tribe	266	112	378
California Indian Manpower Consortium	19	90	109
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	50	45	95
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	27	1	28
Chickasaw Nation	0	19	19
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Res.	0	16	16
Cocopah Indian Tribe	10	15	25
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho	0	30	30
Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma	0	43	43
Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakama Nation	7	28	35
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	0	62	62
Crow Tribe of Indians	72	52	124
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	0	145	145
Forest County Potawatomi Community	0	5	5
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	65	66	131
Gila River Indian Community	174	50	224
Hualapai Nation	23	28	51
Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. (of Oklahoma)	1	4	5
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	0	16	16
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa Indians	3	77	80

(continued...)

Table 11:12 (cont.)

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Total Participants Served

Tribe	Total Current Participants *	Total Terminations **	Total Participants Served During the PY ***
Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	239	125	364
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	0	5	5
Lummi Tribe	12	48	60
Makah Indian Tribe	0	3	3
Maniilaq Manpower, Inc.	0	6	6
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	0	30	30
Mescalero Apache Tribe	42	33	75
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	163	223	386
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	283	148	431
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	0	20	20
Navajo Nation	140	109	249
Nez Perce Tribe	0	28	28
Nooksack Indian Tribe	0	54	54
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	0	238	238
Oglala Sioux Tribe	22	70	92
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	177	0	177
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	17	122	139
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	244	16	260
Penobscot Nation	5	5	10
Pueblo of Zuni	0	93	93
Puyallup Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	556	115	671
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	337	32	369
Sac and Fox Nation (of Oklahoma)	0	8	8
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	52	5	57

(continued...)

Table 11:12 (cont.)

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Total Participants Served

Tribe	Total Current Participants *	Total Terminations **	Total Participants Served During the PY ***
Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska	7	19	26
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sault-Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	62	107	169
Shoshone Paiute Tribes	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	17	34	51
South Puget Inter Tribal Planning Agency	71	60	131
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	0	60	60
Stillaguamish Tribe	7	14	21
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	3	0	3
Tanana Chiefs Conference	399	252	651
Tohono O'odham Nation	20	27	47
Tulalip Tribe	0	6	6
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	268	0	268
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	0	20	20
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	27	14	41

NDR: No Data Reported

* Total Current Participants: Persons still being served as of the end of the program year.

** Total Terminations: Participants who completed or stopped their program of services during this NEW program year.

*** Total Participants Served During the Program Year: The sum of Total Current Participants and Total Terminations.

Table 11:13

Native Employment Works(NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Terminations by Reason

Tribes	Total Term *	Entered Unsub Employ **	TANF Receipt Entered Unsub ***	Comp Edu/Trg Act ****	Comp Other Client Obj *****	Other Term *****
TOTAL	3,190	1,255	849	559	312	1,064
Blackfeet Tribe	112	47	47	0	0	65
California Indian Manpower Consortium	90	27	6	9	21	33
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	45	11	2	22	10	2
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	1	0	0	1	0	0
Chickasaw Nation	19	0	0	10	6	3
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Res.	16	8	0	8	0	0
Cocopah Indian Tribe	15	8	2	2	4	1
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho	30	15	15	0	12	3
Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma	43	11	0	22	0	10
Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakama Nation	28	9	0	2	3	14
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	62	18	0	1	36	7
Crow Tribe of Indians	52	20	20	2	10	20
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	145	18	8	21	6	100
Forest County Potawatomi Community	5	5	5	0	0	0
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	66	15	15	18	19	14
Gila River Indian Community	50	26	26	2	2	20
Hualapai Nation	28	17	0	9	1	1
Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. (of Oklahoma)	4	0	0	2	0	2
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	16	8	6	5	0	3
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa Indians	77	35	0	14	8	20

(continued...)

Table 11:13 (cont.)

Native Employment Works(NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Terminations by Reason

Tribes	Total Term *	Entered Unsub Employ **	TANF Receipt Entered Unsub ***	Comp Edu/Trg Act ****	Comp Other Client Obj *****	Other Term *****
Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	125	38	38	0	0	87
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	5	0	0	0	5	0
Lummi Tribe	48	8	1	16	8	16
Makah Indian Tribe	3	0	0	3	0	0
Manilaq Manpower, Inc.	6	1	0	0	5	0
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	30	16	6	3	2	9
Mescalero Apache Tribe	33	20	20	3	10	0
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	223	95	95	0	0	128
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	148	62	62	1	0	85
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Ind.	20	10	0	10	0	0
Navajo Nation	109	34	34	26	0	49
Nez Perce Tribe	28	7	4	19	1	1
Nooksack Indian Tribe	54	53	4	1	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	238	54	0	184	0	0
Oglala Sioux Tribe	70	24	24	3	0	43
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wis.	122	122	122	0	0	0
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	16	16	16	0	0	0
Penobscot Nation	5	2	1	1	0	2
Pueblo of Zuni	93	38	23	15	26	14

(continued...)

Table 11:13 (cont.)

Native Employment Works(NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Terminations by Reason

Tribes	Total Term *	Entered Unsub Employ **	TANF Receipt Entered Unsub ***	Comp Edu/Trg Act ****	Comp Other Client Obj *****	Other Term *****
Puyallup Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Ind.	115	20	20	0	0	95
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	32	16	16	2	11	3
Sac and Fox Nation (of Oklahoma)	8	3	3	3	0	2
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community	5	2	2	0	0	3
Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska	19	8	3	1	1	9
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sault-Ste. Marie Tribe of Chip. Ind.	107	60	0	10	25	12
Shoshone Paiute Tribes	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	34	15	0	0	0	19
South Puget Inter Tribal Pl. Agency	60	31	14	20	8	1
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	60	29	29	11	20	0
Stillaguamish Tribe	14	6	2	7	1	0
Swinomish Indian Tribal Com.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanana Chiefs Conference	252	104	104	0	37	111
Tohono O'odham Nation	27	5	5	11	8	3
Tulalip Tribe	6	0	0	1	5	0
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	20	14	10	6	0	0
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	14	3	1	7	0	4

(continued...)

Table 11:13 (cont.)

Native Employment Works(NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Terminations by Reason

NDR: No Data Reported
* Total Terminations: Includes all participants who completed their program of services or stopped receiving services during this program year.
** Persons who Entered Unsubsidized Employment: Persons in any job placement in a position not supported with funds from the program and not part of a supported work assignment. It can include self-employment.
*** TANF Recipients who Entered Unsubsidized Employment : Persons who were receiving TANF assistance at the time of entry into the NEW Program and entered unsubsidized employment.
**** Persons who Completed Education /Training Activities: Termination of clients who did not enter unsubsidized employment, but did successfully complete one or more of their objectives related to education or job-specific skill training.
***** Persons who Completed Other Client Objectives: Termination of clients who did not enter unsubsidized employment or complete any education/ training objectives, but successfully completed one or more other objectives of their participation. e.g. pr
***** Other Terminations: Terminations which cannot be classified into any of the four other categories, e.g. sanctioned, change in recipient circumstances, relocation, etc.

Table 11:14

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Number of Males, Females, Teen Parents, and Adults Served

Tribes	Males	Females	Teen Parents	Adults
TOTAL	1,447	5,493	470	6,470
Blackfeet Tribe	125	253	9	369
California Indian Manpower Consortium	46	63	4	105
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	47	48	4	91
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	3	25	2	26
Chickasaw Nation	3	16	3	16
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Res.	7	9	1	15
Cocopah Indian Tribe	10	15	2	23
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho	10	20	4	26
Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma	18	25	0	43
Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakama Nation	9	26	1	34
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	25	37	4	58
Crow Tribe of Indians	3	121	3	121
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	24	121	7	138
Forest County Potawatomi Community	0	5	0	5
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	26	105	1	130
Gila River Indian Community	24	200	4	220
Hualapai Nation	5	46	8	43
Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. (of Oklahoma)	0	5	0	5
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	1	15	2	14
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa Indians	27	53	0	80

(continued...)

Table 11:14 (cont.)

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Number of Males, Females, Teen Parents, and Adults Served

Tribe	Males	Females	Teen Parents	Adults
Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	71	293	69	295
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	0	5	0	5
Lummi Tribe	29	31	6	54
Makah Indian Tribe	3	0	0	3
Maniilaq Manpower, Inc.	2	4	0	6
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	9	21	2	28
Mescalero Apache Tribe	12	63	4	71
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	87	299	9	377
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	114	317	33	398
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	5	15	0	20
Navajo Nation	20	229	11	238
Nez Perce Tribe	6	22	7	21
Nooksack Indian Tribe	6	48	3	51
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	52	186	154	84
Oglala Sioux Tribe	3	89	13	79
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	43	134	0	177
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	61	78	0	139
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	6	254	4	256
Penobscot Nation	2	8	3	7
Pueblo of Zuni	3	90	3	90
Puyallup Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	153	518	1	670
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	39	330	18	351
Sac and Fox Nation (of Oklahoma)	0	8	1	7
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	5	52	5	52

(continued...)

Table 11:14 (cont.)

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)
Number of Males, Females, Teen Parents, and Adults Served

Tribes	Males	Females	Teen Parents	Adults
Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska	6	20	0	26
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sault-Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	46	123	1	168
Shoshone Paiute Tribes	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	31	20	2	49
South Puget Inter Tribal Planning Agency	23	108	6	125
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	12	48	5	55
Stillaguamish Tribe	5	16	0	21
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	2	1	1	2
Tanana Chiefs Conference	147	504	5	646
Tohono O'odham Nation	2	45	0	47
Tulalip Tribe	0	6	0	6
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	15	253	39	229
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	7	13	2	18
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	7	34	4	37
NDR: No Data Reported				

Table 11:15

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - 2000)
 Number of Participants Receiving TANF and BIA/GA, with Barriers to Employment, and Completing High School/GED

Tribes	TANF Recipients	BIA General Asst. *	Barriers to Employment **	Completed High School/GED ***
TOTAL	2,319	3,716	1,771	2,442
Blackfeet Tribe	378	0	12	169
California Indian Manpower Consortium	26	1	67	70
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	50	0	21	10
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	25	0	19	1
Chickasaw Nation	6	0	14	5
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Res.	0	16	16	16
Cocopah Indian Tribe	10	5	25	1
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho	15	5	30	3
Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma	15	3	27	38
Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakama Nation	3	3	32	34
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	0	3	4	0
Crow Tribe of Indians	193	0	0	1
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	9	0	2	141
Forest County Potawatomi Community	0	0	0	5
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	65	0	33	6
Gila River Indian Community	224	0	224	35
Hualapai Nation	51	0	39	13
Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. (of Oklahoma)	5	0	1	4
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	8	0	12	3
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa Indians	0	0	37	0
Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	364	0	161	0
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	0	0	5	0
Lummi Tribe	3	52	54	6
Makah Indian Tribe	0	3	3	2
Maniilaq Manpower, Inc.	6	0	3	5

(continued...)

Table 11:15 (cont.)

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - 2000)
Number of Participants Receiving TANF and BIA/GA, with Barriers to Employment, and Completing High School/GED

Tribe	TANF Recipients	BIA General Asst. *	Barriers to Employment **	Completed High School/GED ***
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	9	23	9	23
Mescalero Apache Tribe	40	35	65	3
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	383	2	383	4
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	431	0	333	3
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	0	0	9	11
Navajo Nation	249	0	146	134
Nez Perce Tribe	16	1	19	20
Nooksack Indian Tribe	4	0	51	1
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	238	0	0	11
Oglala Sioux Tribe	92	0	28	3
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	177	0	55	122
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	122	0	37	0
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	260	30	260	20
Penobscot Nation	6	3	6	10
Pueblo of Zuni	116	20	75	5
Puyallup Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	667	4	160	0
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	367	2	67	47
Sac and Fox Nation (of Oklahoma)	8	4	6	7
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	52	5	52	1
Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska	26	15	6	9
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sault-Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	103	0	145	38
Shoshone Paiute Tribes	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	1	50	32	38

(continued...)

Table 11:15 (cont.)

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - 2000)
Number of Participants Receiving TANF and BIA/GA, with Barriers to Employment, and Completing High School/GED

Tribe	TANF Recipients	BIA General Asst. *	Barriers to Employment **	Completed High School/GED ***
South Puget Inter Tribal Planning Agency	9	1	10	0
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	60	0	0	6
Stillaguamish Tribe	2	0	5	1
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	1	0	3	3
Tanana Chiefs Conference	651	0	651	10
Tohono O'odham Nation	47	0	21	12
Tulalip Tribe	1	0	6	0
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	268	0	0	0
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	12	6	20	6
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	22	5	0	0

NDR: No Data Reported

* Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) General Assistance:

** Barriers to employment: e.g. alcohol/substance abuse, lack of child care, lack of transportation, etc.

*** Completed High School/GED during the program year.

Revised 8/21/2001

Table 11:16

Native Employment (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30 2000)
Number of Participants by Type of Work Activity

Tribe	TYPES OF WORK ACTIVITY					Other Tribal Work Activity *
	Job Search	Class Room	Work Experience	On-the-Job		
TOTAL	3,175	1,586	2,225	136	881	
Blackfeet Tribe	251	56	84	0	378	
California Indian Manpower Consortium	6	28	41	16	29	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	50	22	7	2	0	
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	2	18	0	0	0	
Chickasaw Nation	12	4	10	3	3	
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Res.	9	7	0	0	9	
Cocopah Indian Tribe	4	25	5	0	0	
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho	27	0	0	0	8	
Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma	43	3	14	4	0	
Confederated Tribes Bands of the Yakama Nation	3	30	1	0	0	
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	8	4	0	0	0	
Crow Tribe of Indians	2	12	72	0	0	
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	18	127	18	1	0	
Forest County Potawatomi Community	5	5	5	5	5	
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	25	27	10	0	22	
Gila River Indian Community	140	6	6	0	49	
Hualapai Nation	13	3	16	0	0	
Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. (of Oklahoma)	5	0	4	1	0	
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	9	4	6	4	2	
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa Indians	44	42	8	0	0	

(continued...)

Table 11:16 (cont.)

Native Employment (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30 2000)
Number of Participants by Type of Work Activity

Tribe	TYPES OF WORK ACTIVITY					Other Tribal Work Activity *
	Job Search	Class Room	Work Experience	On-the-Job		
Leach Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	194	118	233	3	15	
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	0	0	0	0	0	
Lummi Tribe	6	6	1	0	0	
Makah Indian Tribe	2	0	3	0	0	
Maniilaq Manpower, Inc.	5	5	0	0	0	
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	30	12	30	0	0	
Mescalero Apache Tribe	75	65	15	15	10	
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	336	61	278	0	22	
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	294	49	395	2	15	
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	4	7	10	0	0	
Navajo Nation	47	224	19	0	0	
Nez Perce Tribe	3	22	0	0	12	
Nooksack Indian Tribe	4	12	0	14	0	
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	0	47	0	0	135	
Oglala Sioux Tribe	0	11	81	0	0	
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	13	25	33	0	0	
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	4	0	42	0	0	
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	202	20	30	16	6	
Penobscot Nation	4	10	0	0	0	
Pueblo of Zuni	23	10	7	11	30	
Puyallup Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	386	99	344	0	0	
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	369	9	130	8	26	
Sac and Fox Nation (of Oklahoma)	0	3	6	6	0	
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	9	47	9	0	0	

(continued...)

(continued...)

Table 11:16 (cont.)

Native Employment (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30 2000)
Number of Participants by Type of Work Activity

Tribe	TYPES OF WORK ACTIVITY					Other Tribal Work Activity *
	Job Search	Class Room	Work Experience	On-the-Job		
Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska	26	26	0	0	0	
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	
Sault-Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	95	102	10	10	2	
Shoshone Paiute Tribes	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	40	12	40	0	0	
South Puget Inter Tribal Planning Agency	4	9	2	6	2	
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	0	18	42	0	0	
Stillaguamish Tribe	7	4	7	0	3	
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	2	2	1	0	2	
Tanana Chiefs Conference	282	76	125	4	91	
Tohono O'odham Nation	3	41	13	0	0	
Tulalip Tribe	3	0	1	3	0	
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	0	0	0	0	0	
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	20	6	10	2	0	
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	7	5	1	0	5	
NDR: No Data Reported						

Table 11:17

Native Employment (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30 2000)
Number of Recipients by Type of Service

Tribes	Supported Work Services *	Families Receiving Child Care	Clients Receiving Transportation	Job Retention/ Work Related	Counseling	Medical Services	Other Services *
TOTAL	855	1,128	1,309	1,036	1,326	134	1,429
Blackfeet Tribe	0	0	0	1	378	0	378
California Indian Manpower Consortium	41	2	24	16	0	0	0
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	16	45	45	9	3	2	2
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Chickasaw Nation	6	4	3	14	11	1	18
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Res.	16	1	7	5	1	1	9
Cocopah Indian Tribe	0	1	15	6	25	0	0
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho	0	8	1	10	1	0	27
Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma	26	0	0	43	43	0	0
Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakama Nation	4	0	14	0	0	0	34
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	0	0	6	6	2	0	0
Crow Tribe of Indians	0	10	4	0	2	3	0
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	6	0	0	6	18	0	0
Forest County Potawatomi Community	5	5	5	0	2	0	0
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	0	0	20	0	4	0	0
Gila River Indian Community	24	67	120	10	219	0	0
Hualapai Nation	0	5	2	0	9	0	3
Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. (of Oklahoma)	0	1	2	0	2	1	2
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	0	5	6	2	4	1	0
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa Indians	11	0	64	19	3	0	11
Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	63	10	23	0	7	0	0
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lummi Tribe	0	28	2	30	1	6	0
Makah Indian Tribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maniilaq Manpower, Inc.	3	4	2	3	0	0	0

(continued...)

Table 11:17 (cont.)

Native Employment (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30 2000)
Number of Recipients by Type of Service

Tribes	Supported Work Services *	Families Receiving Child Care	Clients Receiving Transportation	Job Retention/ Work Related	Counseling	Medical Services	Other Services *
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	0	0	22	30	30	0	30
Mescalero Apache Tribe	15	20	15	65	65	0	0
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	12	17	14	0	4	0	0
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	44	94	141	294	14	0	0
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	10	1	0	17	20	0	0
					249	15	0
Navajo Nation	0	184	188	0			
Nez Perce Tribe	12	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nooksack Indian Tribe	51	19	0	51	0	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	0	0	10	21	2	0	71
Oglala Sioux Tribe	0	27	5	55	0	0	0
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	60	28	0	1	0	0	0
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	120	0	0	112	1	0	0
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	86	200	53	31	12	43	75
Penobscot Nation	0	6	8	0	0	0	0
Pueblo of Zuni	20	14	30	28	5	0	35
Puyallup Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	60	27	128	0	1	0	0
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	40	15	43	11	5	0	6
Sac and Fox Nation (of Oklahoma)	6	6	0	0	0	0	5
Sakaogon Chippewa Community	0	0	5	9	0	0	0
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	0	0	40	0	26	0	0
Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska	7	26	0	0	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	7	4	5
Sault-Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	0	60	84	42	NDR	NDR	NDR
Shoshone Paiute Tribes	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	7	5	9

(continued...)

Table 11:17 (cont.)

Native Employment (NEW) Program Year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30 2000)
Number of Recipients by Type of Service

Tribes	Supported Work Services *	Families Receiving Child Care	Clients Receiving Transportation	Job Retention/ Work Related	Counseling	Medical Services	Other Services *
South Puget Inter Tribal Planning Agency	4	8	4	0	7	0	20
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	0	15	60	28	5	5	22
Stillaguamish Tribe	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Tanana Chiefs Conference	58	163	59	41	121	45	647
Tohono O'odham Nation	0	0	18	0	1	0	5
Tulalip Tribe	6	1	2	6	1	0	0
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	0	0	9	11	4	0	0
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	5	0	4	0	0	0	4

NDR: No Data Reported

* Supported Work Services: e.g., counseling service, car repairs, gas vouchers, training, etc.

